

**AMENDMENT  
TO  
INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENTS UNDER SECTIONS 251 AND 252 OF  
THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1996**

**between one or more of**

**Illinois Bell Telephone Company,  
Indiana Bell Telephone Company Incorporated,  
Michigan Bell Telephone Company d/b/a Ameritech Michigan,  
Nevada Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Nevada Bell Telephone  
Company,  
The Ohio Bell Telephone Company,  
Pacific Bell Telephone Company,  
The Southern New England Telephone Company, Southwestern Bell  
Telephone, L.P. d/b/a Southwestern Bell Telephone Company<sup>1</sup>,  
Wisconsin Bell, Inc. d/b/a Ameritech Wisconsin**

**and**

**Essex Communications, Inc. d/b/a eLEC Communications**

The Interconnection Agreements by and between Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Indiana Bell Telephone Company Incorporated, Michigan Bell Telephone Company d/b/a Ameritech Michigan, Nevada Bell Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Nevada Bell Telephone Company, The Ohio Bell Telephone Company, Pacific Bell Telephone Company, The Southern New England Telephone Company, Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Wisconsin Bell, Inc. d/b/a Ameritech Wisconsin ("ILEC") and Essex Communications, Inc. d/b/a eLEC Communications ("CLEC") ("the underlying Agreements") are hereby amended as follows:

- I. Section 5.2 of the General Terms and Conditions of the underlying Agreements is amended to reflect a one-year extension and now reads as follows:

The term of this Agreement shall commence upon the Effective Date of this Agreement and shall expire on October 30, 2003 (the "**Term**").

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<sup>1</sup>On December 30, 2001, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company (a Missouri corporation) was merged with and into Southwestern Bell Texas, Inc. (a Texas corporation) and, pursuant to Texas law, was converted to Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P., a Texas limited partnership, doing business as Southwestern Bell Telephone Company ("SWBT").

- II. Section 1.1.84 of the General Terms and Conditions of the underlying Agreements is replaced in its entirety with the following definition:

1.1.84 **“Mutual Compensation”** as defined in Appendix Reciprocal Compensation.

- III. Section 20 of the General Terms and Conditions of the underlying Agreements is replaced in its entirety with the following language:

20.1 Both Parties agree to treat Proprietary Information received from the other in accordance with the provisions of Section 222 of the Act.

20.2 Unless otherwise agreed, the obligations of confidentiality and non-use do not apply to such Proprietary Information that:

20.2.1 Was at the time of receipt, already known to the Receiving Party, free of any obligation to keep confidential and evidenced by written records prepared prior to delivery by the Disclosing Party; or

20.2.2 Is, or becomes publicly known through no wrongful act of the Receiving Party; or

20.2.3 Is rightfully received from a Third Party having no direct or indirect secrecy or confidentiality obligation to the Disclosing Party with respect to such information; provided that such Receiving Party has exercised commercially reasonable efforts to determine whether such Third Party has any such obligation; or

20.2.4 Is independently developed by an agent, employee representative or Affiliate of the Receiving Party and such Party is not involved in any manner with the provision of services pursuant to this Agreement and does not have any direct or indirect access to the Proprietary Information; or

20.2.5 Is disclosed to a Third Party by the Disclosing Party without similar restrictions on such Third Party's rights; or

20.2.6 Is approved for release by written authorization of the Disclosing Party, but only to the extent of the authorization granted; or

20.2.7 Is required to be made public or disclosed by the Receiving Party pursuant to Applicable Law or regulation or court order or lawful process.

IV. Section 21.1 of the General Terms and Conditions of the underlying Agreements is replaced in its entirety with the following Intervening Law Language:

21.1 This Agreement is entered into as a result of both private negotiations between the Parties and the incorporation of some of the results of arbitration by the Commissions. In the event that any of the rates, terms and/or conditions herein, or any of the laws or regulations that were the basis or rationale for such rates, terms and/or conditions in the Agreement, are invalidated, modified or stayed by any action of any state or federal regulatory or legislative bodies or courts of competent jurisdiction, the affected provision shall be immediately invalidated, modified, or stayed, consistent with the action of the legislative body, court, or regulatory agency upon the written request of either Party. In such event, the Parties shall expend diligent efforts to arrive at an agreement regarding the appropriate conforming modifications to the Agreement. If negotiations fail, disputes between the Parties concerning the interpretation of the actions required or provisions affected by such governmental actions shall be resolved pursuant to the dispute resolution process provided for in this Agreement. Without limiting the general applicability of the foregoing, the Parties acknowledge that on January 25, 1999, the United States Supreme Court issued its opinion in *AT&T Corp. v. Iowa Utilities Bd.*, 525 U.S. 366 (1999) (and on remand, *Iowa Utilities Board v. FCC*, 219 F.3d 744 (8th Cir. 2000)) and *Ameritech v. FCC*, No. 98-1381, 1999 WL 116994, 1999 Lexis 3671 (1999) and on appeal to and remand by the United States Supreme Court, *Verizon v. FCC, et. al.*, 535 U.S. \_\_ (2002). The Parties further acknowledge that on November 5, 1999, the FCC issued its Third Report and Order and Fourth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket No. 96-96 (FCC 99-238), including the FCC's Supplemental Order issued *In the Matter of the Local Competition Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, in CC Docket No. 96-98 (FCC 99-370) (rel. November 24, 1999), which is the subject of a pending request for reconsideration and a pending appeal. The Parties further acknowledge that on April 27, 2001, the FCC released its Order on Remand and Report and Order in CC Dockets No. 96-98 and 99-68, *In the Matter of the Local Competition Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996; Inter-carrier Compensation for ISP-bound Traffic* (the "ISP Inter-carrier Compensation Order") which was remanded in *WorldCom, Inc. v. FCC*, No. 01-1218 (D.C. Cir. 2002). By executing this Agreement and any Amendments to such Agreement and carrying out the rates, terms and conditions herein, **SBC-13STATE** does not waive any of its legal rights, and expressly reserves all of its rights, remedies and arguments, including but not limited to those related to any of the foregoing decisions or proceedings or any remands thereof, including its right to seek legal review or a stay pending appeal of such decisions and its rights under this Intervening Law paragraph. These rights also include but are not limited to **SBC-13STATE**'s right to exercise its option at any time in the future to invoke these Intervening Law

or Change of Law provisions to adopt on a date specified by **SBC-13STATE** the FCC ISP terminating compensation plan, after which date ISP-bound traffic will be subject to the FCC's prescribed terminating compensation rates, and other terms and conditions.

- V. The existing Appendix Reciprocal Compensation in the underlying Agreements is replaced with Appendix Reciprocal Compensation (After FCC Order No. 01-131) and is attached to this Amendment in its entirety.
- VI. The Pricing Attachment to the Pricing Appendix in the underlying Agreements is amended to reflect the bifurcated reciprocal compensation rates associated with Appendix Reciprocal Compensation (After FCC Order No. 01-131) and is attached to this Amendment in its entirety.
- VII. Section 8: Sub-Loop Element of Appendix UNE in the underlying Agreements is replaced with the following language:
  - 8.1 **SBC-12STATE** will provide sub-loop elements as unbundled network elements as set forth in this Appendix. Other than as specifically set out elsewhere in this agreement, **SNET** does not offer Subloop elements under this agreement. Rather, Subloop elements are available as described in Section 18 of the Connecticut Service Tariff.
    - 8.1.1 A sub-loop unbundled network element is defined as any portion of the loop from **SBC-12STATE**'s central office Main Distribution Frame (MDF) to the point at the customer premise that can be accessed at a terminal in **SBC-12STATE**'s outside plant. An accessible terminal is a point on the loop where technicians can access the wire or fiber within the cable without removing a splice closure to reach the wire within.
  - 8.2 Definitions pertaining to the Sub-Loop:
    - 8.2.1 "Dead Count" refers to those binding posts which have cable spliced to them but which cable is not currently terminated to any terminal to provide service.
    - 8.2.2 "Demarcation Point" is defined as the point on the loop where the ILEC's control of the wire ceases and the subscriber's control (or on the case of some multiunit premises, the landlord's control) of the wire begins.
    - 8.2.3 "Digital Subloop" May be deployed on non-loaded copper cable pairs, channels of a digital loop carrier system, channels of a fiber optic

transport system or other technologies suitable for the purpose of providing 160 Kbps and 1.544 Mbps subloop transport.

- 8.2.4 "Distribution Cable" is defined as the cable from the SAI/FDI to the terminals from which an end user can be connected to the ILEC's network. "Feeder cable" is defined as that cable from the MDF to a point where it is cross connected in a SAI/FDI for neighborhood distribution.
- 8.2.5 "MDF-to-SAI/FDI" is that portion of the loop from the MDF to the SAI/FDI.
- 8.2.6 "MDF-to-Term" is that portion of the loop from the MDF to an accessible terminal.
- 8.2.7 "Network Terminating Wire (NTW)" is the service wire that connects the ILEC's distribution cable to the NID at the demarcation point.
- 8.2.8 "SAI/FDI-to-Term" is that portion of the loop from the SAI/FDI to an accessible terminal.
- 8.2.9 "SAI/FDI-to-NID" is that portion of the loop from the SAI/FDI to the Network Interface Device (NID), which is located at an end user's premise.
- 8.2.10 "SPOI" is defined as a Single Point of Interconnection. When there is a single Demarcation Point in a Multi-Tenant Environment, the SPOI is the Demarcation Point and the SPOI will allow ILECs and CLECs to interconnect to wiring owned or controlled by the property owner of their agent. When there is multiple Demarcation Points in a Multi-Tenant Environment, the SPOI will allow ILECs and CLECs to interconnect to wiring that is part of the regulated network and is owned and controlled by the ILEC.
- 8.2.11 "SAI/FDI" is defined as the point in the ILEC's network where feeder cable is cross connected to the distribution cable. "SAI" is Serving Area Interface. "FDI" is Feeder Distribution Interface. The terms are interchangeable.
- 8.2.12 "Term-to-NID" is that portion of the loop from an accessible terminal to the NID, which is located at an end user's premise. Term-to-NID includes use of the Network Terminating Wire (NTW).

- 8.3 **SBC-12STATE** will offer the following subloop types:
- 8.3.1 2-Wire Analog Subloop provides a 2-wire (one twisted pair cable or equivalent) capable of transporting analog signals in the frequency range of approximately 300 to 3000 hertz (voiceband).
  - 8.3.2 4-Wire Analog Subloop provides a 4-wire (two twisted pair cables or equivalent, with separate transmit and receive paths) capable of transporting analog signals in the frequency range of approximately 300 to 3000 hertz (voiceband).
  - 8.3.3 4-Wire DS1 Subloop provides a transmission path capable of supporting a 1.544 Mbps service that utilizes AMI or B8ZS line code modulation.
  - 8.3.4 DS3 Subloop provides DS3 service from the central office MDF to an Interconnection Panel at the RT. The loop facility used to transport the DS3 signal will be a fiber optical facility.
  - 8.3.5 2-Wire / 4-Wire Analog DSL Capable Subloop that supports an analog signal based DSL technology (such as ADSL). It will have twisted copper cable that may be loaded, have more than 2,500 feet of bridged tap, and may contain repeaters.
  - 8.3.6 2-Wire / 4-Wire Digital DSL Capable Subloop that supports a digital signal based DSL technology (such as HDSL or IDSL). It will have twisted copper cable that may be loaded, have more than 2,500 feet of bridged tap, and may contain repeaters.
  - 8.3.7 ISDN Subloop is a 2-Wire digital offering which provides a transmission path capable of supporting a 160 Kbps, Basic Rate ISDN (BRI) service that utilizes 2B1Q line code modulation with end user capacity up to 144 Kbps.
- 8.4 Subloops are not available for combination by **SBC-12STATE** with any Unbundled Network Elements or service.
- 8.5 Subloops are provided "as is" unless CLEC requests loop conditioning on xDSL Subloops for the purpose of offering advanced services. xDSL subloop conditioning will be provided at the rates, terms, and conditions set out in the state specific Appendix Pricing.
- 8.6 A subloop unbundled network element is an existing spare portion of the loop that can be accessed via cross-connects at accessible terminals. An accessible terminal is a point on the loop where technicians can access the

copper or fiber within the cable without removing a splice case to reach the copper or fiber within.

8.7 Twisted-pair Copper Subloops:

8.7.1 Access to terminals for twisted-pair copper subloops is defined to include:

- any technically feasible point near the customer premises accessible by a cross-connect (such as the pole or pedestal, the NID, or the minimum point of entry (MPOE) to the customer premises),
- the Feeder Distribution Interface (FDI) or Serving Area Interface (SAI), where the "feeder" leading back to the central office and the "distribution" plant branching out to the subscribers meet,
- the Main Distributing Frame (MDF),
- the Terminal (underground or aerial).

8.8 CLEC may request access to the following twisted-pair copper subloop segments:

FROM:	TO:
1. Main Distributing Frame Feeder Distribution Interface	Serving Area Interface or
2. Main Distributing Frame	Terminal
3. Serving Area Interface or Feeder Distribution Interface	Terminal
4. Serving Area Interface or Feeder Distribution Interface	Network Interface Device
5. Terminal	Network Interface Device
6. NID	Stand Alone
7. Single Point of Interface (SPOI)*	Stand Alone

\* Provided using the BFR Process. In addition, if a CLEC requests an Interconnection Point which has not been identified, the CLEC will need to submit a BFR.

8.9 High Capacity Subloops:

8.9.1 Access to terminals for high capacity subloops is defined to include:

- any technically feasible point near the customer premises accessible by a cross-connect (such as the pole or pedestal or the minimum point of entry (MPOE) to the customer premises),
- the Remote Terminal (RT), only when cross-connect access is available at that RT
- the Terminal (underground or aerial).

8.9.2 CLEC may request access to the high-capacity subloop segment between the Central Office Point of Termination (POT) and the Remote Terminal Point of Termination (POT).

8.10 Unbundled DS1 and DS3 subloops may not be utilized in combination with transport facilities to replace special access services or facilities, except consistently with the certification and other requirements of the Supplemental Order released and adopted by the FCC on November 24, 1999 in Docket No. 96-98 (*"In the Matter of the Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996"*), including but not limited to the requirement that significant local exchange traffic in addition to exchange access service, be provided to a particular customer over the facilities in compliance with the Supplemental Order, and with processes implementing the Supplemental Order.

8.11 Provisioning:

8.11.1 Connecting Facility Arrangement (CFA) assignments must be in-place prior to ordering and assigning specific subloop circuit(s).

8.11.2 Spare subloop(s) will be assigned to CLEC only when an LSR/ASR is processed. LSR/ASRs will be processed on a "first come first serve" basis.

8.12 Maintenance:

8.12.1 The Parties acknowledge that by separating switching, feeder plant and distribution plant, the ability to perform mechanized testing and monitoring of the subloop from the **SBC-12STATE** switch/testing equipment will be lost.

8.12.2 CLEC shall isolate trouble to the SBC Subloop portion of the CLEC's service before reporting trouble to **SBC-12STATE**.

8.12.3 SBC12-STATE shall charge the CLEC a Maintenance of Service Charge (MSC) when CLEC dispatches SBC on a trouble report and the fault is determined to be in the CLEC's portion of the loop.



Such charges may be found in the individual state pricing appendices or tariffs.

8.12.4 Once all subloop access arrangements have been completed and balance of payment due **SBC-12STATE** is received, the CLEC may place a LSR for subloops at this location. Prices at which **SBC-12STATE** agrees to provide CLEC with Unbundled Network Elements (UNE) are contained in the state specific Appendix Pricing.

8.12.5 In the event of Catastrophic Damage to the RT, SAI/FDI, Terminal, or NID where CLEC has a SAA, SBC-13 STATE repair forces will restore service in a non-discriminatory manner which will allow the greatest number of all customers to be restored in the least amount of time. Should the CLEC cabling require replacement, **SBC-13STATE** will provide prompt notification to CLEC for CLEC to provide the replacement cable to be terminated as necessary.

#### 8.13 Subloop Access Arrangements:

8.13.1 Prior to ordering subloop facilities, CLEC will establish Collocation using the Collocation process as set forth in the Collocation Appendix, or will establish a Subloop Access Arrangement utilizing the Special Construction Arrangement (SCA), either of which are necessary to interconnect to the **SBC-12STATE** subloop network.

8.13.2 The space available for collocating or obtaining various Subloop Access Arrangements will vary depending on the existing plant at a particular location. The CLEC will initiate an SCA by submitting a Sub-loop Access Arrangement Application.

8.13.3 Upon receipt of a complete and correct application, **SBC-12STATE** will provide to CLEC within 30 days a written estimate for the actual construction, labor, materials, and related provisioning costs incurred to fulfill the SCA on a time and materials basis. When CLEC submits a request to provide a written estimate for sub-loop(s) access, appropriate rates for the engineering and other associated costs performed will be charged.

8.13.4 The assignment of subloop facilities will incorporate reasonable practices used to administer outside plant loop facilities. For example, where SAI/FDI interfaces are currently administered in 25 pair cable complements, this will continue to be the practice in assigning and administering subloop facilities.

8.13.5 Subloop inquiries do not serve to reserve subloop(s).

- 8.13.6 Several options exist for Collocation or Subloop Access Arrangements at technically feasible points. Sound engineering judgment will be utilized to ensure network security and integrity. Each situation will be analyzed on a case-by-case basis.
- 8.13.7 CLEC will be responsible for obtaining rights of way from owners of property where **SBC-12STATE** has placed the equipment necessary for the SAA prior to submitting the request for SCA.
- 8.13.8 Prior to submitting the Sub-loop Access Arrangement Application for SCA, the CLEC should have the "Collocation" and "Poles, Conduit, and Row" appendices in the Agreement to provide the guidelines for both CLEC and ILEC to successfully implement subloops, should collocation, access to poles/conduits or rights of way be required.
- 8.13.9 Except as set forth below in this Section 8.13.9, construction of the Subloop Access Arrangement shall be completed within 90 days of CLEC submitting to **SBC-12STATE** written approval and payment of not less than 50% of the total estimated construction costs and related provisioning costs after an estimate has been accepted by the carrier and before construction begins, with the balance payable upon completion. **SBC-12STATE** will not begin any construction under the SCA until the CLEC has provided proof that it has obtained necessary rights of way as defined in Section 8.13.7. In the event CLEC disputes the estimate for an SAA in accordance with the dispute resolution procedures set forth in the General Terms and Conditions, Section 10, of this Agreement, **SBC-12STATE** will proceed with construction of the SAA upon receipt from CLEC of notice of the dispute and not less than fifty percent (50%) of the total estimated costs, with the balance payable by CLEC upon completion of the SAA. Such payments may be subject to any "true-up", if applicable, upon resolution of the dispute in accordance with the Dispute Resolution procedures.
- 8.13.10 Upon completion of the construction activity, the CLEC will be allowed to test the installation with a **SBC-12STATE** technician. If the CLEC desires test access to the SAA, the CLEC should place its own test point in its cable prior to cable entry into **SBC-12STATE**'s interconnection point.
- 8.13.11 A non-binding CLEC forecast shall be required as a part of the request for SAA, identifying the subloops required for line-shared and non line-shared arrangements to each subtending SAI. This will allow **SBC-12STATE** to properly engineer access to each SAI and

to ensure **SBC-12STATE** does not provide more available terminations than the CLEC expects to use.

8.13.12 In order to maximize the availability of terminations for all CLECs, the CLEC shall provide CFA for their subloop pairs utilizing the same 25-pair binder group. The CLEC would begin utilizing the second 25-pair binder group once the first 25-pair binder group reached its capacity.

8.13.13 Unused CLEC terminations (in normal splicing increments such as 25-pair at a SAI/FDI) which remain unused for a period of one year after the completion of construction shall be subject to removal at CLEC expense.

8.13.14 In the event a CLEC elects to discontinue use of an existing SAA, or abandons such arrangement, CLEC shall pay **SBC-12STATE** for removal of their facilities from the SAA.

8.14 Subloop Access Arrangement (SAA) Access Points:

8.14.1 SAI/FDI or Terminal

8.14.1.1 CLEC cable to be terminated in a **SBC-12STATE** SAI/FDI, or Terminal, shall consist of 22 or 24-gauge copper twisted pair cable bonded and grounded to the power company Multi Grounded Neutral (MGN). Cable may be filled if buried or buried to aerial riser cable. CLEC's Aerial cables should be aircore.

8.14.1.2 The CLEC may elect to place their cable to within 3 feet of the SAA site and coil up an amount of cable, defined by the engineer in the design phase, that **SBC-12STATE** will terminate on available binding posts in the SAI/FDI or Terminal.

8.14.1.3 The CLEC may "stub" up a cable at a prearranged meet point, defined during the engineering site visit, and SBC will stub out a cable from the SAI/FDI or Terminal, which **SBC-12STATE** will splice to the CLEC cable at the meet point.

8.14.1.4 Dead counts will be offered as long as they have not been placed for expansion purposes planned within the 12 month period beginning on the date of the inquiry LSR.

- 8.14.1.5 Exhausted termination points in a SAI/FDI - When a SAI/FDI's termination points are all terminated to assignable cable pairs, **SBC-12STATE** may choose to increase capacity of the SAI/FDI by the method of it's choice, for which the CLEC will be charged a portion of the expense to be determined with the engineer, for the purpose of allowing the CLEC to terminate it's cable at the SAI/FDI.
- 8.14.1.6 Exhausted Termination Points in a Terminal- When a terminal's termination points are all terminated to assignable cable pairs, **SBC-13STATE** may choose to increase the capacity of the Terminal or to construct an adjacent termination facility to accommodate the CLEC facilities for which the CLEC will be charged.
- 8.15 Relocation of Existing ILEC/CLEC Facilities involved in a SAA at a RT, SAI/FDI, Terminal or NID:
- 8.15.1 **SBC-12STATE** shall notify CLEC of pending relocation as soon as SBC receives such notice.
- 8.15.2 CLEC shall notify **SBC-12STATE** of it's intentions to remain, or not, in the SAA by way of a new Subloop Access Arrangement Application for a new SCA.
- 8.15.3 **SBC-12STATE** shall then provide the CLEC an estimate to terminate their facilities as part of the relocation of the site including the applicable SAA. This process may require a site visit with the CLEC and **SBC-12STATE** engineer.
- 8.15.4 CLEC shall notify SBC of acceptance or rejection of the new SCA within 10 business days of it's receipt of **SBC-12STATE**'s estimate.
- 8.15.5 Upon acceptance of the **SBC-12STATE** estimate, CLEC shall pay at least 50% of the relocation costs at the same time as they notify **SBC-12STATE** of their acceptance of estimate costs.
- 8.15.6 Should CLEC decide not to continue the SAA, CLEC will notify SBC as to the date that **SBC-12STATE** may remove CLEC's facilities from that SAA. CLEC will pay **SBC-12STATE** for all costs associated with the removal of the CLEC's SAA.
- 8.15.7 In the event that CLEC does not respond to **SBC-12STATE** in time to have their facilities relocated, **SBC-12STATE** shall move CLEC facilities and submit a bill for payment to the CLEC for the costs

associated with the relocation. Should CLEC elect not pay this bill, then CLEC facilities will be removed from the site upon 30 days notice to the CLEC.

8.16 RT (for DS3 Subloop):

8.16.1 The CLEC may elect to place their cable (fiber or coax) to within 3 feet of the RT and coil up an amount of cable, defined by the engineer in the design phase, that **SBC-12STATE** will terminate on a fiber/coax interconnection block to be constructed in the RT.

8.16.2 The CLEC may "stub" up a cable (fiber or coax) at a prearranged meet point, defined during the engineering site visit, and SBC will stub out a cable from the RT, which **SBC-12STATE** will splice to the CLEC cable at the meet point.

- X. The Broadband Appendix in the underlying Agreements is removed in its entirety.
- XI. EXCEPT AS MODIFIED HEREIN, ALL OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE UNDERLYING AGREEMENTS SHALL REMAIN UNCHANGED AND IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT, and such terms are hereby incorporated by reference and the Parties hereby reaffirm the terms and provisions thereof.
- XII. This Amendment shall be filed with and is subject to approval by each of the states respective Public Utility Commission and shall become effective following approval by such Commission. The Amendment to the underlying Agreement approved in Ohio shall be filed with and subject to approval by the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUC-OH).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Amendment to the Agreements was exchanged in triplicate on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2002, by ILEC, signing by and through its duly authorized representative, and CLEC, signing by and through its duly authorized representative.

**Essex Communications, Inc. d/b/a  
eLEC Communications**

**\* Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Indiana  
Bell Telephone Company Incorporated,  
Michigan Bell Telephone Company d/b/a  
Ameritech Michigan, Nevada Bell  
Telephone Company d/b/a SBC Nevada  
Bell Telephone Company, The Ohio Bell  
Telephone Company, Pacific Bell  
Telephone Company, The Southern New  
England Telephone Company,  
Southwestern Bell Telephone, L.P. d/b/a  
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company,  
Wisconsin Bell, Inc. d/b/a Ameritech  
Wisconsin  
by SBC Telecommunications, Inc.,  
its authorized agent**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: President – Industry Markets

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Print or Type)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Print or Type)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\* On January 25, 1999, the United States Supreme Court issued its opinion in *AT&T Corp. v. Iowa Utilities Board*, 525 U.S. 366 (1999) (and on remand *Iowa Utilities Board v. FCC*, 219 F.3d 744 (8th Cir. 2000)) and on June 1, 1999, the United States Supreme Court issued its opinion in *Ameritech v. FCC*, No. 98-1381, 1999 WL 116994, 1999 Lexis 3671 (June 1, 1999). In addition, on July 18, 2000, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit issued its opinion in *Iowa Utilities Board v. FCC*, No. 96-3321, 2000 Lexis 17234 (July 18, 2000), which is the subject of a pending appeal before the Supreme Court. In addition, on November 5, 1999, the FCC issued its Third Report and Order and Fourth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket No. 96-96 (FCC 99-238), including the FCC's Supplemental Order issued *In the Matter of the Local Competition Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, in CC Docket No. 96-98 (FCC 99-370) (rel. November 24, 1999), which is the subject of a pending request for reconsideration and a pending appeal. By executing this amendment, SBC does not waive any of its rights, remedies or arguments with respect to any such decisions or proceedings and any remands thereof, including its right to seek legal review or a stay of such decisions and its rights contained in the Interconnection Agreement. SBC further notes that on April 27, 2001, the FCC released its Order on Remand and Report and Order in CC Dockets No. 96-98 and 99-68, *In the Matter of the Local Competition Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996; Intercarrier Compensation for ISP-bound Traffic* (the "ISP Intercarrier Compensation Order"), which was remanded in *WorldCom, Inc. v. FCC*, No. 01-1218 (D.C. Cir. 2002). By executing this Amendment and carrying out the intercarrier compensation rates, terms and conditions herein, SBC does not waive any of its rights, and expressly reserves all of its rights, under the ISP Intercarrier Compensation Order, including but not limited to its right to exercise its option at any time in the future to invoke the Intervening Law or Change of Law provisions and to adopt on a date specified by SBC the FCC ISP terminating compensation plan, after which date ISP-bound traffic will be subject to the FCC's prescribed terminating compensation rates, and other terms and conditions.